

**WALTER N.
BRUNT**

PRINTING
PUBLISHING, BADGES,
LAPEL BUTTONS, REGALIA
SOUVENIRS

**SPECIALTY
PRINTING**

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

**880 MISSION ST.
NEAR FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO**

PERRIN AND OTHER GOOD GLOVES

ARE SOLD BY

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

UNION



MADE!!

INT'L UNION OF
UNITED BREWERY AND
SOFT DRINK WORKERS
OF AMERICA

Ask for this Label
on Beer

Aks you to write and speak to your
STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND STATE SENATORS
TO
WORK AND VOTE

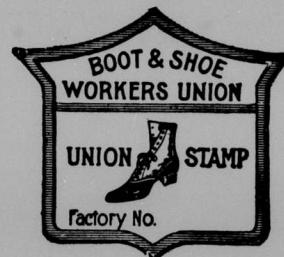
Against the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment
to the Constitution

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Baine,
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Union-made Cigars.
J. W. Baldwin

BLUE LABEL CIGARS*

PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
Bartenders International League Of America
AFFILIATED WITH
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
RECOGNIZED THIS HOUSE AS AN
UNION HOUSE
WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD

Industrial Accident Commission
UNDERWOOD BUILDING
525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

DON'T PATRONIZE THE PRODUCTS OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED
LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of
the following firms who are employing men
and women affiliated with the Organized
Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.
The American Biscuit Co.
The Standard Biscuit Co.
The Mutual Biscuit Co.
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms
you are protecting UNION LABOR and
HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.



MONTH
No. 41
YEAR

SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing, it is not a Union Concern.

CONVENTION DOINGS.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned last Thursday afternoon. Samuel Gompers was re-elected president for his thirty-seventh term by a unanimous vote. "The Grand Old Man of Labor" was given an ovation.

Frank Morrison of the International Typographical Union, was re-elected secretary, and Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, likewise succeeds himself as treasurer.

Two changes were made in the list of vice-presidents who constitute the executive council. James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, recently defeated in his organization for re-election as A. F. of L. delegate, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election as second vice-president, a position he has held for twenty years. H. B. Perham of the Railroad Telegraphers, fifth vice-president, who had held the office for ten years, was defeated. All other vice-presidents were re-elected and moved up two numbers.

Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers, defeated William H. Johnston, president International Association of Machinists, to fill the vacancy caused by O'Connell's retirement. Jacob Fischer, secretary-treasurer of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union, defeated H. B. Perham.

The new roster of officers is as follows:

President, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine; third vice-president, John R. Alpine; fourth vice-president, Frank Duffy; fifth vice-president, William Green; sixth vice-president, William D. Mahon; seventh vice-president, Thomas A. Rickert; eighth vice-president, Jacob Fischer; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin.

Atlantic City was an overwhelming favorite as the next convention city. Detroit and Seattle were other contestants.

Resolutions calling upon President Wilson and the Governor of California to use their powers to obtain a new trial for Mooney were adopted.

Child labor occupied a part of one day's discussion. President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo were petitioned to prohibit transportation of all articles manufactured or produced by child labor.

Investigation of the Federal Postoffice Department was asked by the delegates in a resolution, special mention being made of the cost of carrying mail and the possibility of granting postal employees an increase in salary.

The delegates enthusiastically adopted resolutions asking the taking over of the telegraph systems by the government, and another resolution prepared by President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers and offered by Delegate Foster of the Chicago Federation of Labor, demanding that the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies yield to the order of the National War Labor Board that their employees be permitted to organize. This action was taken before President Wilson's letter calling upon these two companies to obey the findings of the War Labor Board was made public. When the President's letter was published, and was read to the convention by Mr. Gompers, there followed one of the few demonstrations of enthusiasm that marked the program the first week.

Reconstruction programs to meet the danger of widespread unemployment after the war have not yet had a serious discussion. Delegates Tay-

lor of the Machinists and McKillop of the Boilermakers of Seattle offered a long resolution which called for the appointment of a commission of five men within the Department of Labor, three to be union men, to consider and recommend, and to execute means whereby the readjustment of the workers in the war industries to other industries may be accomplished as fast as war workers are laid off. They declared that the time was approaching when the shipyards would have produced more vessels than were needed to overcome U-boat losses, and that at that time shipyard workers would have to be gradually re-employed in other lines.

Upon recommendation of the resolutions committee, the convention voted to instruct the executive council to study the matter, and to get Congress to create a commission to take charge of the re-employment of war workers.

Eight-hour standards have been emphasized in this convention more than in any previous one. Delegates from almost every trade have made the point that our experience of war work thus far has been the same as the British—that eight hours of tense, hard toil under war-time conditions will produce more of the munitions that the Government needs.

Miss Melinda Scott, recently returned from Europe, where she went as one of the labor mission, issued warning against a false impression as to women in war industries in this country. She said that thus far there are enough men in most of the industries to handle the war work, and that employers had been pretending they were unable to get enough men in order to disguise their attempts to break down wage standards by employing women. The convention met this condition by voting that equal pay must be given women for equal work.

Resolutions asking that Samuel Gompers and other representatives of the Federation be maintained permanently in England, France and Italy until the war is won, were passed by the American Federation of Labor today. A special plea that Gompers visit Italy to show Italian labor that American labor is in sympathy with their cause was made by Italian delegates.

The Federation also adopted a resolution favoring home rule for Ireland. An effort to endorse Irish independence was defeated.

The Federation went on record declaring that any kind of a world peace now is futile. The condition of Russia was used to illustrate this position.

The Federation reiterated its support of President Wilson and said that "irresponsible diplomacy must perish before permanent peace terms can be made."

Another resolution opposed Chinese coolie labor being permitted to enter the United States.

That wheat prices should be made "as low as possible consistent with the interests of the farmer," was provided in another resolution.

Raising of wages of postal employees was asked in another resolution. Employment of convict labor in mines owned by the states, particularly in Oklahoma, was condemned.

How German propaganda was spread in Mexico was told to the American Federation of Labor Convention by the Federation's Mission to Mexico.

The mission reported encouraging accomplishments toward formation of a Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Resolutions asking that the government war board award contracts to union contractors were adopted by the convention.

MOONEY CASE EXCITES WASHINGTON.

By Ed Gammons.

Judging by recent dispatches from Washington, the Mooney case is attracting unusual attention there. In addition to declarations of former Governor Gillette and Isadore Jacobs for a new trial, United States Senator James D. Phelan and former Congressman William E. Kent have also endorsed the idea. Newspaper correspondents returning from the war zone declare that the case has attracted considerable attention among the labor movements of the allied countries. They heard the case discussed in Rome, Paris, and in every part of the British Isles. Sentiment abroad is unanimously for Mooney. Some correspondents go so far as to blame the scandal associated with the prosecution for the defection of Russia. They witnessed several demonstrations in Petrograd and had to answer many questions in connection with the case.

During the week Maxwell McNutt, defense counsel, replied to Fickert's last brief addressed to Governor Stephens.

During the week Fickert made a big splurge in the San Francisco "Examiner" about a terrible plot to intimidate Governor Stephens into pardoning Mooney. The culprits were Major Bascom Johnson of the United States Army; Miss Ethel McGowan, also in the service of the Government; Simon Lubin of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing; Fremont Older of the "Bulletin"; Fred Esmond; Robert Minor and a host of other unnamed desperadoes. Miss McGowan was accused of writing the threatening letters and the others were accused of conspiring with her. However, it appears that the United States Secret Service compared Miss McGowan's handwriting with that of the threatening letters six months ago, and she was completely exonerated. Both Major Johnson and Miss McGowan were engaged in cleaning up the Barbary Coast and enforcing the Redlight Abatement Law some time ago. Simon Lubin desired to get at the truth of the explosion at Governor Stephens' mansion the night before the Fickert recall election.

Fickert's main witness is a detective, named McGowan, now under arrest in Vancouver for passing bogus checks.

UNIONS WILL REGISTER.

Twenty influential Sydney, Australia, unions have decided that they are unable any longer to tolerate the Sydney trades labor council because of its anti-war proclivities, and have proposed to establish a new labor council which will devote itself to genuine industrial activities. The dissenting unions assert that a complete change in the political organization of labor will be carried out, and give an assurance of loyal co-operation in recruiting. The leader of the anti-war group has been deposed by his union, which has appointed another delegate. The state government is convening a special session to pass legislation permitting the re-registration of old unions.

URGE NEW CITY CAR LINE.

Resolutions urging the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to proceed immediately with the extension of the municipal railroad from Church street along Army street to the Union Iron Works were adopted Tuesday evening at a mass meeting called by the Army Street Improvement Association. Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor, presided, and addresses were made by D. P. Haggerty, Robert Trost, M. J. McGuire and E. D. O'Reilly.

SHORTAGE OF FUEL.

The fuel budget for the season of 1918-1919 has been completed by the United States Fuel Administration. We know the worst of a bad situation. A detailed survey of the coal required during the present coal year for war purposes, to keep our industries running, and for domestic consumers, foots up about eighty million tons more than was produced last year. This is the figure on June 1st.

As our part in the great war increases, we are confronted, from month to month, with unexpected additions to former estimates of fuel requirements and to greater demands on the man-power of the country, so that those responsible for the conservation of fuel do not feel safe in assuming that the increased demand will be only eighty million tons, nor in assuming that it will be possible to obtain from increased production more than one-half of the deficiency. Observation must provide for unexpected contingencies affecting both figures of production and of consumption.

One has only to remember that the production of coal last season was fifty million tons greater than ever before in the history of the country and to reflect on the enormous added burden the war has put on our transportation system, as well as the man-power which is necessary to produce and distribute coal, to understand that the fuel supply for this year is one of the most difficult and threatening problems the war has presented.

It is estimated that the industries not employed on war work will require something less than 100,000,000 tons of coal. All consumers of fuel, war industries and otherwise, must participate in the saving campaign, but non-war industries are especially interested, because whatever the deficiency turns out to be, it will come out of their quota. Hence, the general prosperity of our industries and the full employment of labor will depend upon saving, by economies and prevention of waste, between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 tons of coal.

What is the answer? There is only one; it is saving coal. It is the answer Europe has made in a similar situation—saving coal in every possible way and by all the people. If we were to avert the privations and disaster attendant upon a shortage of coal much greater than last year, the most intensive measures of fuel economy must be carried into every activity of industrial and domestic life, and the co-operation of every man and woman in the country must be one hundred per cent.

Unnecessary outdoor lighting, including advertising signs and display illumination, will be reduced. Hotels, office buildings, apartment houses and public buildings are being asked to join in rigid economy of light and heat.

Every American citizen will be asked to clean his furnace, keep it in repair, and study economical firing. Instructions prepared by the highest authority will be furnished by the Fuel Administration.

If every one joins in this movement, from the owner of an industrial plant to the householder with his furnace and cookstove, if indoor and outdoor lighting is reduced to the amount absolutely needed, if houses are not over-heated, the furnace dampers properly adjusted and the ashes sifted, it will be possible to save from fifty to seventy-five million tons of coal without serious inconvenience to the American people.

A saving of sixty million tons of coal is the one possible avenue of escape from national disaster. Necessities of war must be supplied. The coal deficit must inevitably come out of the necessary fuel for non-war industries. These industries employ millions of our population and furnish the backbone of our national wealth. Factories will shut down and men be out of

work in proportion to the coal deficit. Every ton of coal saved will keep fifty workmen from idleness and permit an additional creation of several hundred dollars worth of national wealth.

The Fuel Administration has frankly given to the public statistics of an alarming fuel situation. It desires to state just as frankly and with all the emphasis possible that it is in the power of the American people through fuel economy to save the country from the effects of the fuel famine.

TAXES ON INCOMES AND PROFITS.

In response to question put to Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor by the Washington representative of the "Christian Science Monitor," he replied as follows on the impending revenue legislation now before Congress for action:

"On incomes and profits is where taxes should be placed. It is impossible to speak in detail of how taxes should be distributed at the present time. It is a great problem to be worked out by Congress.

"There is this to be said, however, labor is bigger than taxes. Labor conditions are going through many changes. Before the war there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the United States and Canada. There were so many that when a census was taken they did not dare to make it public. The war has taken up the slack, nothing more. There are still, in some places, many unemployed laborers. This is being taken care of, however, and, in so far as possible, without shifting the men from their homes.

"Men are getting good wages, but their living expenses are proportionately higher. They are paying their taxes, high ones, too, in everything they have to buy. They can do no more. The employer has greater expenses than formerly also, but he has the advantage of being able to add these expenses to the price of what he sells. He can come out whole, while the average working man, the consumer, has no one against whom he can charge up his expenses.

"As to the charge that the employer will be driven out of business by heavy taxation, it needs only to be pointed out that it is his profits that are to be taxed and as long as he has profits which warrant taxation he will suffer no wrong from the Government. If one man does not want to carry on his business because of the heavy taxes, someone else will take it up.

"'Driven out of business?' What will he live on if he gives up his business? There may be a few who can retire on their gains, but business will have to be carried on and the Government will have no interest in taxing it out of existence. The whole thing comes back to the fact that cannot be escaped, that those who have the profits or income will have to pay the expenses of this war.

"It is plain that money must be provided for expenses before they can be met. That is why Congress has to face the problem now of finding out where the money is and how it can be made available for meeting future expenses. The working people are going to continue to do their share. There is no escape for them. They have nothing to do with fixing the price they pay for their daily living, the paying of war taxes."

CLERKS' OUTING ON FOURTH.

The District Council of Retail Clerks will hold their annual picnic and outing on July 4th at Neptune Beach, and all those who purchase tickets to attend the affair are requested to do so through members of the organization. The affair gives promise of being most interesting because, besides the usual stunts that take place at the beach on holidays, the clerks have added a number of novel events of their own. A large crowd should be in attendance.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore
Prices Always Reasonable
California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses
2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - Oakland
1221 Broadway - - - We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S.N. Wood & Co

MARKEET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Union Made Clothes
for Union Men**

Largest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

"Quality" Credit
SUITS — COATS
DRESSES — the smartest styles of the season are here for your selection — Select now, pay later in small payments.
COSGRAVE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE 352 POST-ST.

**CAN'T BUST'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth

HALF HOLIDAY RULE APPLIES.

The following special order has been issued by Vice-President Charles Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation:

"Many of the shipyard employees have expressed a desire to work Saturday afternoon during the summer months. Some of these have offered to donate their services, others to work on straight pay, while others have expressed a willingness to work at time-and-one-half or double time."

"Notwithstanding the patriotic willingness on the part of the shipyard employees to work on Saturday afternoons, it is possible that because of their increased activities on war work, recreation on Saturday afternoons is the more to be desired. It has therefore been decided that the district officers and supervisors should advise the shipyards in each district that the Emergency Fleet Corporation does not ask the men to work on Saturday afternoons during the months of June, July and August, but that the question whether the regular half holiday shall be observed shall be left to the men and the management to decide. If it is decided to work on these holidays, the authorized overtime is to be paid. Of course, in cases of emergency or to complete special and necessary work, it is proper to have work continue during these holidays, in which case payment for overtime is authorized."

LONDON SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Socialists of the warring and neutral countries are all divided on questions pertaining to the proper attitude of Socialists with regard to supporting their respective governments' war policies. A substantial majority of American Socialists follow the lead of President Wilson as a man who is square and seeking only the general welfare of all the world. In Great Britain the Socialists have assumed a more doubting attitude toward their government, and in France the majority of Socialists have been absolutely hostile to their government's war policies. As a result of wider understanding of President Wilson's speeches and messages, and the American labor mission as well as visits by labor delegations from the said countries to the United States, a profound conviction is gradually permeating the Socialists of all the allied countries that their humanitarian aims will be best promoted by hearty support of Wilson's announced policy not to seek conferences with Socialists of the central powers while these continue in supporting their governments, and that no good can come from holding conferences between the representatives of labor and Socialists of all the warring countries. To cement further the proper relations that should exist between the Socialists of all allied and neutral countries, a conference of representatives of Socialists of these countries has been called to assemble at London Friday, June 28th. John Spargo, Charles Edward Russell, A. M. Simmons and Professor George D. Herron will represent American Socialists. Three or all of them are members of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, an organization in hearty sympathy and co-operation with our Government's war policies. Those who go to this London conference are certain to repudiate the proposed conference at Berne, Switzerland, called to assemble the representatives of Socialists of all countries, including those of the central powers. The latter program is certain to meet the opposition now of the majority of the Socialists of all the allied nations, even those of France, who, up to the present, have manifested little sympathy with the attitude of their own government in these respects."

And man is also the architect of most of his own misfortunes.

FOCH AND HINDENBURG.

No better means of judging the comparative effects upon the character of peoples could be asked than is afforded by the study of the "Art of War" as taught by the military leaders of France and Germany.

The military tactics of France are the out-growth of democracy and reflect the education of the individual to self-reliance and personal resourcefulness.

The tactics of the German general staff represent autocratic education and the subordination of the individual to the mass.

Walter Holloway, who lectures to a constantly growing audience in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, on Sunday evenings, has made a study of the writings of the French and German military writers.

Mr. Holloway will speak, Sunday evening, June 30th, on explanation of the two war methods. It will be a study of French and German peoples as shown by their ways of fighting. Admission is free.

TO BUILD BLAST-FURNACES.

Blast-furnaces of large magnitude for making steel from iron ore will soon be established on San Francisco bay to meet the demands of the shipbuilding plants and other industries engaged in war work for the United States. An unlimited supply of coking coal from Alaska would soon be made available here for smelting ore. California is now leading the world in shipbuilding, but is confronted with a shortage of steel that threatens to become a serious hindrance in maintaining the splendid record heretofore made. Up to the present the problem has been solved on this coast in the making of steel and iron from scrap, but there is a limit to this supply, and the iron ore at our doors must be used at once to meet the emergency.

PROMINENT UNIONIST HAPPY DAD.

A new baby girl has arrived at the home of Daniel D. Sullivan of Sacramento, formerly president of the California State Federation of Labor, making four boys and six girls now in the Sullivan domicile. One boy is with the colors and another is soon to go to France.

VISIT THE**English Cottage**

Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

**Union Hats**

THAT'S ALL

"You Know Me"

Your Hatler
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Square Deal
Godeau Funeral Service

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

Julius S. Godeau

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

UNION MEN**We are pioneers of this Label in San Francisco****The First Tailors granted the right to use it**

We are one of the few large Tailoring firms operating our own Eight-Hour Shop under a Weekly Wage System.

You don't pay us any more than you do the non-union tailor. Our prices are always as low as good tailoring will permit.

KELLEHER & BROWNE
THE IRISH TAILORS
716 MARKET AT THIRD AND KEARNY

WHO IS AN AMERICAN?

By W. B. Rubin.

The other day I was booked to speak in Westfield, Massachusetts, to a gathering of employers and employees. I went there with a set speech. Preceding my being called for the talk of the evening, one of the entertainers sang a song, "You don't have to come from Ireland to be Irish." Immediately I kicked the set speech out of my mental storage house and seized upon the theme of that song, "You don't have to come from Ireland to be Irish." From its psychological setting I took my text, "You don't have to be born in America to be an American." How true that is, is best told by the numberless men of foreign birth who are today guiding the destinies of our nation here and "Over There."

What matters it where one is born? The place of birth is but an accident. Men do not measure one's relation and position in this world by his place of birth. The kaiser would have been the kaiser just the same, with the same disposition, had he been born in Bavaria, Saxony or Prussia.

We have in this country men who can trace their ancestry back to our Puritan forefathers, who are at this very hour disloyal to our country in its dire need; and we have men here who have come from across the seas, aye, even from Germany, who have not yet had full opportunity to obtain their citizenship papers and who are regarded in law as alien enemies, but who, nevertheless, are as loyal and hopeful for America's success as is the President of the United States.

Does it make any difference where you were born if you rob and steal, cheat and kill? It is

not where you were born, but how well you do your part, that counts. The man in overalls, born across the sea, who is giving up his strength, with might and main, silently, patiently working for a mere pittance, and stinting himself in order that all the advantages from his labor, skill and self-denial may go to Uncle Sam, is a far greater American and patriot than the man who, though he was born here, has seized upon the opportunities afforded by this war for enlarging his profits.

The American is not gauged by his birthplace in this, our crisis, but by the profiteering he engages in. A one hundred per cent American is the person who is without profit in this war, and as one derives profit, however small, because of the war, to that extent does he deviate from one hundred per cent Americanism.

The employer who has been a slave driver, who has run a scab shop, who has frowned upon all efforts for the betterment of mankind, who has spurned committees that sought increase in wages and improvement in working conditions, who has refused to regard his working people as so many human beings, who has considered them only as so many entities, so many dividends, does not become an American because he hangs out a Service Flag with a star for each employee who has gone to war, or because he buys Liberty Bonds, or gives to the Red Cross. Those Liberty Bonds represent the sweat of his working employees. Red Cross donations stand for the unearned increments to himself which might have gone to his employees to better their condition. He may top the list of war contributors, but he is not near the patriot, not near

the American, than is he who either in overalls or in khaki is today fighting for Uncle Sam.

Give me Americans, real Americans, true Americans, with one heart and one mind, who sacrifice all that America may win, without profit to themselves save the honor and glory that come from such sacrifice, and I shall forget their place of birth, for in the diadem of America's glory there shall be jeweled the name of every hero in this great war, here and "Over There," and every name will shine with equal lustre no matter whether that human jewel was born here or "Over There." You don't have to be born in America to be an American, but if you are in America you should be an American.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT COMING.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the world's greatest actress, will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Orpheum, Sunday matinee, July 7th. The first week of her engagement will be devoted to a one-act play written for her by a French officer at the front entitled "Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur" (From the Theatre to the Field of Honor). Madame Bernhardt's program for her second and last week will be the last act of "La Dame au Camelias." She brings with her, her own company and a perfect scenic equipment. Seats for Madame Bernhardt's entire season are now on sale at the Orpheum.

It is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier, but from the countless lowly ministries of the everydays, the faithfulnesses that fill the long years.—Miller.



Shirts, Nightshirts,
Pajamas, Collars,
Overalls



Socks,
Underwear



Work and
Dress Gloves



Suspenders,
Neckwear,
Garters, Armbands



Belts, Bags,
Suit Cases

ENDORSED

Our Conscientious Store Service has Received
the Endorsement of

Union Men All Over The U. S. A.

OUR SHIRTS ARE SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

ASK FOR THE CLERK'S UNION CARD EVERYWHERE

Eagleson & Co.

1118 MARKET ST., Opp. 7th St.

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO

CAUSE OF CONGESTION.

San Francisco, June 25, 1918.

Editor "Labor Clarion":

Dear Sir—I enclose communication sent by me to the "Chronicle," which is self-explanatory. The editor ignored it entirely, and during the discussion (?) of the subject in that paper, this side of the question was squelched altogether. In a number of other instances this practice has been the rule. During the late car strike, such a number of the most vicious articles by scab-lovers were published, and the other side excluded entirely, as to cause comment throughout the city and in the editorial columns of the "Labor Clarion." Why not discontinue the publication of this column entirely; let the publisher of the "Chronicle" leave such columns to other papers which are not corporation-owned. A column of this kind, if conducted in a fair manner, would no doubt help to expose rotteness and crookedness, but as managed by this unfair paper is an abomination. Yours truly,

H. R. CALHAN.

"San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1918.

"Editor the 'Chronicle,' City.

Dear Sir: I would like to take space in the Safety Valve in reply to articles that have appeared therein—all on one side of a certain question—namely, the four tracks on Market street. Of course, the editor has nothing to do with the one-sidedness of this discussion, and when I come with facts and figures that can be proven, in reply to mouthings of the United Railroads' employees and haters of municipal ownership, no doubt he will give me space for my facts. This is a matter of news, the details of which are unfamiliar to a great many.

"Now to proceed: Any congestion on lower Market street near the Ferry is caused by the United Railroads and not by the municipal line, because of the new cross-over giving the corporation access from the inner to the outer tracks. This was put in simply to block the city's lines and for no other reason.

"If you will notice, at Geary the city's line has the right-of-way; at Sutter, the United Railroads; where a line crosses over into the traffic, that line has the right-of-way. Right there you have the reason for this new cross-over, put into operation only since the municipal line commenced operations to the ferry.

"By means of this cross-over, the No. 4, 8, 21 and 32 lines of the United Railroads are transferred from the inner to the outer tracks. The No. 8, with a running schedule of three minutes up to two weeks ago, is now operated on a one and one-half minute schedule during rush hours. Posted in the car barns are notices that the lines above specified are to have the right-of-way over all other traffic of the United Railroads; thus, for instance, at Valencia, Haight and McAllister, the No. 8 line rushes its cars through in order to give as clear a track as possible to the new cross-over.

"See the idea—it is to have a constant stream of the No. 4, 8, 21 and 32 cars coming to the cross-over; thus, as these lines have the right-of-way from inside to outside tracks, it is plain to see the reason for this practice. It blocks the municipal line at this point and causes the congestion about which some people are going wild. Don't you think people who rush into print should have the facts—so as to place the blame where it belongs instead of shooting off hot air like any other corporation lover? What about these lines referred to, which, having a clear track, rush along at any old speed regardless of life and limb in order to cross over ahead of some municipal car and at the same time cause a blockade to reduce traffic on our city's line? Which is the blamable party and why the reason?

FACTS."

OPPHEUM.

Edwin Stevens and Tina Marshall will head the Orpheum bill next week in a delightful skit entitled "Snapshots in a Musical Frame." Mr. Stevens is one of the greatest, most versatile and most popular actors on the American stage. He is actor, singer, humorist and student, and there is a superiority and dignity in everything he does that always appeals. For a quarter of a century he has been one of the foremost men on the stage in this country and of late years he has divided his time between musical comedy and vaudeville. He is assisted by that winsome and gifted ingenue, Tina Marshall, who is a great San Francisco favorite and who now shares with Mr. Stevens the stellar honors. Carl McCullough, who styles himself "The Joy Germ of Vaudeville," will present "New Footlight Impressions," which consist not of imitations, but of good-natured travesties of famous people. Fred Whitfield and Marie Ireland, assisted by Lew Murdock, will present "The Belle of Bingville, a rural satire that is a blend of rustic mirth, song and dance. Miss Ireland is "a scream" in her role of the Belle of Bingville. Fred Whitfield is a distinct success as a city chap, while Lew Murdock is about as good an eccentric dancer as has been seen in a long while. John Gardner and Marie Hartman term their efforts "Vaudeville Vagaries." They introduce a skit called "Before and After Marriage," and a fine assortment of songs and dances. Art Hahn, George Weller and Jerry O'Donnell are the possessors of melodious voices of extraordinary volume. Davis and Pelle will appear in "An Equilibristic Marathon." Their performance is an extraordinarily interesting one and well worth the viewing. Barry and Layton, "The All-Round Boys," will be included in this bill. Wellington Cross, the American musical comedy favorite, will be heard in new songs and stories. Lucille Cavanagh, who, in consequence of her enormous success and in compliance with a generally expressed wish, has been retained for another week, will be seen in new dances. Her associates, Frank Hurst and Ten Dener, will also contribute new numbers.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Labor Day Committee of San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will meet Saturday evening, June 29, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, for the purpose of organizing and appointing the committees which are to perfect the arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day of 1918, Monday, September 2.

TELEGRAPHERS BACK TO WORK.

Locked-out telegraphers at Seattle have won their fight for reinstatement by the Postal Telegraph Company. Thirty-five operators affected by the lockout have been called back to work.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

Union Made Hats

\$3 \$4 \$5

3051 Sixteenth St.

Between Mission
and Valencia Sts.

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisc

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department

THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions... \$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 85 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918.

O Heaven! that such comparisons shouldst unfold,
And put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascals naked through the world.
—William Shakespeare.

The Manager of the Sacramento Red Cross reported to the police that a number of women were selling the "Sunset Magazine" at 50 cents a copy, at the Southern Pacific depot and other public places in Sacramento, for the purpose of increasing the tobacco fund of the Red Cross. The women were impostors and hit upon the scheme, perhaps, because they know that those buying that magazine are a gullible class of people. It has no literary or other value and trades upon the tradition of former and better days.

The failure of Germany's submarine campaign could not be more clearly illustrated than by the fact that the United States is sending about 200,000 troops a month to France. This feat marks the greatest transportation achievement in the history of the world, yet Germany would have us believe her submarines are effective and the political critics of the Administration would have the people believe the War Department is incompetent. It is about time these bluffers and deceivers were squelched. They are simply ridiculous and can fool no one.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has been caught by the Government carrying on a species of graft that is not at all new to this greedy concern and is in direct violation of the postal laws of the country. For years it has been known that this concern has accepted telegrams and charged telegraph tolls while sending the messages through the mails at a figure only about one-tenth that of the rates charged. Just now the corporation has discharged so many telegraphers from its service because of the fact that they held membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union that it is unable to handle the business that comes to it; yet it accepts the business, charges the usual telegraph rates, and then forwards the messages by rail in violation of the United States postal laws. Last Saturday the Government agents decided to expose the crookedness of the concern and arrested many messengers with suitcases loaded with telegrams that were being delivered to the large cities of the Atlantic Coast. The company ought to be, and probably will be, vigorously prosecuted for these frauds. No excuse whatever can be offered. It is clear thievery.

The Shipbuilders

When, in speaking of the Pacific Coast, the head of the Shipping Board said, "They are building ships out there," he directed the attention of the American people to something that ought to cause them to open their eyes and look about them for the cause of the great difference between the shipyards of the East and of the West in building ships. The West is far in the lead in launching ships, the things that Uncle Sam needs to win the war, and there is a very good reason for the supremacy of the West in this great industry. That reason is not hard to locate. Anyone who desires to glance at the situation can readily see it. The fact is that the Coast yards are union yards. The best mechanics are always members of the unions, while the incompetents remain outside of the unions and work for less wages because they are incapable of keeping pace with the union mechanics. The non-union shipyards get the incompetents and, therefore, are not only slower in producing the goods, but actually turn out an inferior quality of workmanship. The British government, early in the war, recognized this fact and urged the organization of the workers purely in the interest of efficiency. The United States government also recognized the value of organization of the workers in order to get the best results, but some stubborn employers are so blind as to be unable to see what is obvious to everyone else and continue to run their establishments in their old mossback style under non-union conditions. Yards thus conducted do not count for much in the race to turn out ships rapidly.

The great national holiday, July 4th, this year is to be made a memorable one by the launching of more tonnage than has ever before been put into the water in any one day in the history of the world, and a San Francisco plant is to be the leader in this epoch-marking event. The Shipping Board gives out the following details concerning the ships to be given their first baptism in the water that day:

"Thirty-seven of the hulls expected to be launched will be steel, with a tonnage of 254,686.

"The Pacific Coast yard will launch twenty-six wooden and seventeen steel vessels, totaling 250,700 deadweight tons. The East will be a close second to the West, making ready for thirty-eight launchings from yards on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, twenty-seven of which will be wooden vessels, totaling 95,700 deadweight tons, and eleven steel vessels, totaling 76,486 deadweight tons, making a grand total of 172,186 deadweight tonnage. The Great Lakes will launch fourteen steel ships, totaling 47,700 deadweight tons.

"The Bethlehem Union plant at San Francisco will have the honor of launching the biggest individual tonnage of any yards in the country with three steel ships totaling 35,400 deadweight tons. The Moore Shipbuilding Company at Oakland will also launch three hulls of 28,200 deadweight tons. Seattle likewise will be the scene of a triple launching, but the three hulls will be distributed among three different yards.

"Aberdeen, Wash., with the launching of four hulls, will have the honored position among the wooden shipbuilders. Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Or., will each see three wooden hulls slide into the water, and the H. L. Shattock yards at Portsmouth, N. H., will uphold the prestige of the East with a like number.

"Mobile, Ala.; Moss Point, Miss., and Orange, Tex., will lead the Southern yards with each city holding a double launching."

These statements ought to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical employer that union labor is the most efficient labor, and though the union worker receives better pay than does the unorganized toiler who goes it alone, it is the cheapest labor in the end. The amount of work turned out by the organized worker is not only larger, but the quality is far superior to the non-union product. So that as a purely business proposition it pays to employ union labor. And when union labor is employed, not only the employer prospers, but the entire community gains the advantage of the larger volume of money put in circulation by the higher pay the workers are given.

Truly we "are building ships out here," and we are, therefore, doing more to help win the war than any other section of the country. And we are just beginning to hit our pace. Keep your eye on the Coast. Her work during the next few months will drive the kaiser to an insane asylum.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Are you grateful that 2,000,000 of our boys, enlisted in our Army and Navy, are giving us security at home? If you are, turn your gratitude into War Savings Stamps.

The first 1918 wheat reported harvested and thrashed in the United States was on May 15th in the Imperial Valley, Cal. The Imperial Valley this year responded to the call for a larger wheat production by an increase of 1000 per cent. Last year there were 1000 acres of wheat in the valley; this year there are 11,000 acres. Cutting was in progress throughout the valley the latter part of May, and it is estimated that the crop will total 300,000 bushels.

Like the rest of the farming population of the State of California, the berry raisers began months ago to shout about a shortage of labor to harvest their crops, and wailed and whined about the crops being allowed to rot in the fields because of a shortage of labor. Now they are overwhelmed with demands for work and are unable to make any impression upon the supply. They are now telling State officials not to send them any more workers because they already have double the number that they need. The hysterical yelps of the farmer are laughable. He is always worrying about a shortage of labor. He wants the supply to be double his needs in order to keep down the price of labor. We have said times without number that there is absolutely no shortage of common labor in this country, and the employer who insists on the contrary is simply attempting to deceive the general public. There is now, and has been all along, an abundance of unskilled labor idle.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has wired to Washington a protest against Senate Bill No. 4426, providing for the guaranty of deposits in national banks. The only arguments the directors of the chamber could publicly advance for its opposition was that such a measure "puts a premium on incompetent and reckless bank conduct and absolves the moderate depositor from the need of exercising discrimination in selecting his depositories." In other words, the directors of the chambers whose most influential members are themselves in the banking business, act true to the spirit of piratical commercialism so well expressed by Lecturer John Z. White at a recent meeting of the Labor Council: "Don't get cheated by anybody else, come and get cheated by me." What good would it do him, if a moderate depositor—that means one not in the millionaire class—should devote considerable and painstaking effort to find out the most reliable depository and nevertheless lose his money through the failure of such depository? He would have no redress, and absolutely none whatever against those on whose advice and judgment in making the selection he relied, nor against those who by their opposition deprived him of the protection such a measure as this would afford. The board of directors acted plainly in the interest of a few banker members and stockholders who would be willing to expose the general public to the risk of being fleeced in order to save themselves the few dollars it would cost them in contributing their share to the guaranty fund. It is not commercial freedom, but commercial license, akin to piracy, that is the true criterion of the spirit that animates our Chamber of Commerce in its opposition to every measure tending to promote the welfare of the common people.

WIT AT RANDOM

The children in the first grade were asked to write a composition, choosing their own subject. This was little Jimmy's piece:

"A chicken is a very large bird. It can't fly because it has so many feathers. It has three toes pointing to the east and one to the west. It has a point on its face which it eats with."

Jake Jackson, a native of Georgia, was summoned to court on an assault charge. The state brought into court the weapons used—a huge pole, a dagger, a pair of shears, a saw and a gun. Jackson's counsel produced as the complainant's weapons an ax, a shovel, a scythe, a hoe and a pair of tongs. The jury was out but a short while and returned with this verdict: "Resolved, That we, the jury, would have given five dollars to see the fight."—Erie "Circular."

He was a hard-working and intelligent Frenchman, but the verbs still troubled him.

"Ah, yes, m'sieur, I saw Mrs. Brown the other day," he said to an English friend, "and she telled—I mean, told—me that her school was soon to break down."

"Break up, you mean."

"Ah, yes, break up! Your verbs do trouble me so yet! Break up—that was it!"

"Why was she going to let her school break up so early?"

"Because influenza had broken down in it."

"Broken out. It is a bit puzzling, isn't it?"

"Broken out—ah, yes! And she is going to leave the house in charge of a caretaker, as she fears it might be broken—How do I say that, please?"

"Broken into, I expect."

"That is it. Broken into—by the burglars."

"Is her son married yet?"

"No, the engagement is broken in."

"Broken off. O, I hadn't heard of that! Is she worried about it?"

"He only broke up the news to her last week. Is that right?"

"No; you should say just 'broke' there."

"Ah, well, I think I am nearly broke myself by those verbs of yours."

And he went sadly on his way.

—Omaha "World-Herald."

Earnest Youth—Father, what qualifications do you need to be a member of the Supreme Court?

Father—You have to be thoroughly respectable, honorable beyond reproach, and be able to write English in such a way that no other lawyer will be quite sure what you mean.—"Life."

She—I never could see why they call a boat "she."

He—Evidently you never tried to steer one.—"The Widow."

Neighbor—Got much money in your bank, Bobby?

Bobby—Gee, no! The depositors have fallen off somethin' fierce since sister got engaged.—Boston "Transcript."

"Who's dead?" asked the stranger, viewing the elaborate funeral procession.

"The bloke what's inside the coffin," answered an irreverent small boy.

"But who is it?" the stranger pursued.

"It's the mayor," was the reply.

"So the mayor is dead, is he?" mused the stranger.

"Well, I guess," said the small boy, witheringly. "D'you think he's having a rehearsal?"—"Milestones."

MISCELLANEOUS

HOPE ON!

The Night, with banners black unfurled,
To Dawn shall yield anon,
And you and I shall watch the world
New robes of glory don.

Though dense its dark and chill its fears,
And veiled its stars and flowers,
It shall not last a thousand years,
Nor yet a thousand hours.

The Sun cannot forget his task,
Nor can the dark defy
When, donning golden mail and casque,
He charges up the sky.

Though voices sound along the dark
In lamentation sad,
The singing of a single lark
Anon shall make us glad.

Dim shapes, portentous now and strange,
Distortions vague to view,
The honest light of Dawn shall change
To forms we loved and knew.

And we shall view all men aright—
Our hearts with love renewed—
And shake from us the fogs of Night
By doubt and hatred brewed.

Though neither moon nor star dispel
The gloom that chokes our way;
Be sure, my friend, that all is well,
And hope, hope on for aye.

Though deep and deeper still it grows,
The world depression, friend,
Be not cast down; the worst of woes—
The worst of wars must end!

—Roderic Quinn.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Labor's Emergency Liberty League raises, in its advertisement elsewhere in this issue, a question concerning the right to drink, or not to drink, which appears to delve deep. The point raised is, briefly, that while the Prohibitionist scruples not to deprive the workingman of his glass of beer or wine, the workingman has no mind to retaliate in kind. Nor is this all. Should it be proposed that abstainers be compelled to quit their tea or coffee for beer or wine, these same workingmen would be among the first to defend them in their right to say for themselves what shall be their beverages.

This is the spirit of tolerance, the spirit of good will, and being such it is of the essence of liberty. Concede that the motives of such abstainers as would by force of law, rather than by precept and example, make all others abstainers, are not to be impeached; concede that their prohibitory ideas are in themselves good, and that men could be made teetotalers by law; but is there not something higher, something of greater importance to society? Assuredly. And that something is liberty, the right of every individual member of society, subject, however, to its complete deprivation if in grave measure he abuse it, to be the captain of his own soul.

Better England free than England sober, declared a famous English bishop; and who will not agree that in so saying he plumb'd the very depths of the question?

Partiality to ourselves is dishonesty. For a man to judge that to be the equitable, right part for him, which he would see to be harsh, unjust, oppressive in another, is plain vice, and can proceed only from great unfairness of mind.—Joseph Butler.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Board Meeting, June 25, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Transfers deposited: Harold Adrian, Organ, Piano, 99, Portland.

Full member from transfer: Olin G. Newberry.

Transfers withdrawn: H. C. Davis; G. C. Beach; Frank M. Mudge.

Resigned: A. Wunderwald.

Dues, Second Quarter to June 30, 1918, are now due and payable. \$2.25. Last Day Saturday.

Meeting of the Oakland Branch.

Members will take notice that there will be a meeting of the Oakland Branch on Friday, July 15th, at 1:30 P. M., in the headquarters of the Branch, Blake Block, 12th and Washington streets. The principal business of the meeting will be the election of a Secretary to fill out the unexpired term caused by the resignation of J. H. Cray.

Musicians' Day.

Musicians' Union Local No. 6, A. F. of M., of the Bay Cities are making elaborate preparations to hold their annual picnic and outing on Thursday, July 18, 1918, at Shellmound Park.

The Musicians have the distinction of holding the largest gathering and picnic of the year, and feature a grand concert which is furnished by a band of one hundred musicians. Dancing is held throughout the day in the pavilion with dance music furnished by a band of fifty musicians.

There will be games and prizes and gifts galore for the children.

Committee of arrangements as follows: George Pinto, Chairman; Phil Sapiro, E. G. Williams, Frank Hyman, W. Love, M. Fogel, H. von der Mehden, G. Schultz, W. Fabris, G. Kimball, J. Atkins, J. McCarthy, A. Less and F. Moore.

War Savings Stamps.

The following article issued by the War Savings Stamps Committee is called to the attention of the membership in the hope that they will give it their earnest attention and support. Our government, the best and most democratic in the world, needs money at this time to prosecute to a successful and speedy conclusion the greatest war in history, that the world may be made a safe place to live in. Over one hundred of our members are now in the service of the Army and Navy and it is to support them that we are called upon to do our bit. There is no better investment to be had than these same War Savings Stamps.

Pursuant to the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, and acting under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, the State War Savings Committee for California (North) calls upon all tax-payers and wage-earners of California to sign pledges for subscriptions for War Savings Stamps on or before Friday, June 28th, National War Savings Day.

It is earnestly requested that every man and woman pledge himself or herself to enlist in the great volunteer army of production and savings here at home and to agree to save constantly and invest regularly in War Savings Stamps. Records will be kept of all persons subscribing and the amounts, as well as the

names of all persons who refuse or neglect to subscribe with their reasons for so doing.

War Savings Stamps (which are United States Government Bonds the same as Liberty Bonds) can be paid for during any month in the year 1918, but it is intended that subscriptions will be signed for them on or before June 28th.

The price of each War Savings Stamp depends upon the month during which it is bought. During June each Stamp will cost \$4.17. In July each Stamp will cost \$4.18, and so on, one cent more each month during 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government of the United States will redeem all War Savings Stamps at \$5.00 each, no matter during which month in 1918 they were bought. They cost less during the early months in 1918 than during the later months because the person who buys earlier has loaned his money to the Government for a longer time than if he should buy later.

By way of illustration, note the following table:

Cost of War Savings Stamps During June, July and August, 1918.

	COST IN JUNE	COST IN JULY	COST IN AUGUST	Worth on Jan. 1, 1923
1 Stamp....	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.19	\$ 5.00
20 Stamps ...	83.40	83.60	83.80	100.00
50 Stamps ...	208.50	209.00	209.50	250.00
100 Stamps ...	417.00	418.00	419.00	500.00
200 Stamps ...	834.00	836.00	838.00	1,000.00

STAMPS MAY BE BOUGHT AT OFFICE OF MUSICIANS' UNION, CLARENCE H. KING, FINANCIAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, AT ALL TIMES.

The law provides that no person can hold in his own name War Savings Stamps exceeding \$1,000 maturity value. War Savings Stamps, however, may be purchased for other members of the family, including minor children.

The money invested in War Savings Stamps is not a gift, or a donation, but is a loan to the Government. It will all be paid back with 4 per cent compound interest. If, because of some serious financial reverses, or calamity, it should be necessary to get your money before January 1, 1923, you may do so by giving ten days' notice to any Money Order postmaster, in which case you can get what you paid for the Stamps, with interest to date of payment. The Stamps are free from all State and local taxes; when registered at the postoffice they are insured against loss; they are backed by all the property in the United States; they cannot fall in value below the price you pay; they are as convenient and as well paying an investment as has ever been offered by our Government.

A definite quota of War Savings Stamps has been assigned each community. The Government of the United States expects all the citizens of every county to subscribe for its quota and to pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

It is to be hoped that the subscriptions taken in your county will show you and your neighbors to be loyal Americans to whom our Government, in this hour of need, does not call in vain.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.
J. H. Cray.....Secretary and Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 111 MEMBERS	
JACK ADAMS	SELIG MEYER
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	ELMER MILBRAH
A. ANDERSON, JR.	W. E. MIRES
H. F. ANDERSON	ALFRED MOSCONI
F. P. ANTHES	E. MOULTROP
L. ARMBUSTER	RALPH MURRAY
C. E. ARRIOLA	E. MUSSO
PAUL ASCH	ED. NEWMARK
EARL BARKER	GEORGE A. NELSON
W. A. BECKER	E. A. OLMLSTEAD
D. H. BROOKS	VIGO OLSEN
PERCY A. BROWN	J. L. PAQUET
A. BRUCKMAN	H. C. PAYSON
A. J. BUCKNER	JOHN PELGEN
ALEX. BURNS	IRVING PERKINS
A. W. CARLSON	L. PERKINS
C. W. CHURCH	J. PERLUSS
G. C. COLONEUS	W. PERSON
F. L. COOPER	MANUEL PINNELLA
HAROLD DAVIS	OSWALD PRITCHARD
J. DE LORENZO	C. RATTI
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	CHAS. REIGER
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	H. V. RENO
L. L. EDGAR	H. C. REUTER
RALPH ELIASER	L. W. REYNOLDS
GEO. ELIKINS	A. F. RIESE
THOS. EWALD	J. L. RUDDICK
VERNON FERRY	E. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
FRANK FRAGALE	M. SALVATORE
GEORGE L. FREDRICK	S. SAVANT
A. J. GIACOMINI	VINCENT SCHILLILLITI
EARL GOSETT	JOHN SCHILLILLITI
E. GULDE	V. M. SCHOTT
WALLACE HAWORTH	J. P. SEARCH
GLEN HA'DDON	J. H. SELTENRICH
R. J. HAYES	JEAN SHANIS
R. HEROLD	JEROME A. SIMON
THOS. W. HOLMAN	B. F. SMITH
F. J. HOUSELEY	GEORGE W. SOUTHALL
BYRON C. INDIG	L. E. SPADINA
A. G. IANNUZZIELLO	JESSIE L. STAFFORD
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	F. H. STEELE
WENTEL KOCH	ED. SULLIVAN
H. KOHLMOOS	DICK THESSIN
W. H. LEE	O. J. TREVILLIAN
C. A. LENZEN	JESSE WALTZN
J. LEVINGSTONE	JOS. WEISS
HERBERT LOHSE	PAUL WHITEMAN
A. MANCINI	A. E. WIEBAK
NINO MARCELLI	H. A. WILLIAMS
JOE F. MARONEY	GEORGE B. WILD
J. P. McCARTHY	JOE K. WILSON
CLAUD MEINERT	R. L. VOSMER
H. MELLETZ	S. T. WOOLEY
M. L. MERKI	

Members please take note of the following changes of address:

Adrian, Harold, Hotel Sequoia.
Anderson, F. H., care of R. Durang, 1746 Sydenham street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bishop, Harry T., 1568 48th Avenue.
Brand, Caesar, Tel. Piedmont 3563-J.
Cully, W. H., Santa Cruz Beach Band, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Dauernheim, F., 380 15th ave., Tel. Pacific 1567.
Ewald, Thos., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Garin, Paul, 810 Washington street, Oakland, Tel. Oakland 7133.
Harriss, Walter H., 1327 West street, Oakland, Tel. Oakland 5840.
Klotz, C. W., 412 Linden avenue.
Marks, Mannie, Adrian Hotel, 493 Eddy street, Tel. Franklin 3746.
Morris, Albert, Home Hotel, 68 6th street, Tel. Market 8902.
Reiss, T. H., 1714 16th avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Reynolds, Loring W., U. S. Navy, Hotel Kern.
Sinai, Joe, 275 6th street, Oakland.
Tucker, W. F., 1815 E. Davis street, Portland, Ore.
Tully, Mrs., 2450 14th avenue, Oakland, Tel. Merritt 4394.
Vincent, C. S., 989 35th street, Oakland.
Wood, B. G., Hotel Thomas, Tel. Sutter 2730.

The following members have joined Uncle Sam's Army and Navy this week: A. W. Carl-

son, Thos. Ewald and Wallace Haworth have joined the U. S. Army. Harry Melletz has joined the U. S. Marines and Earl Gossett has joined the U. S. Navy.

Band Rules and Regulations.

One of our members has submitted the following Band Rules and Regulations and believes they will be of great interest to the members.

1. When you hear of an engagement, don't tell the business manager, but go after it yourself; if you get it, don't fail to let the Band know what a PULL you have,—if you lose it, roast the manager because he did not hear of it as soon as you did.

2. If the Band has an engagement and you cannot be present, don't say anything about it, just stay away,—this will show your contempt in small things.

3. Don't wear your uniform unless you desire it,—your citizen's dress will make the audience think you are a soloist.

4. Don't button your coat,—it makes it look as if you had to do it.

5. Always wear your cap on one side or on the back of your head.

6. Do not forget, a little decoration improves the uniform, such as a flower stuck in the cap, or a few brass medals on the coat.

7. In a parade just walk along any old way,—this will cause the bystanders to think you were engaged for what you know, not for what you do.

8. Remember that the ladies on the sidewalk like to have you make engagements with them in a loud voice,—this will show the other fellow that you stand in well.

9. If you hear another band playing, don't fail to criticise them and mention how rotten they play,—and always say it so that strangers may hear it.

10. Have a good time at every engagement,—remember it is YOUR picnic and that you are engaged to enjoy yourself.

11. Always wait until the band is about to play and then ask, "What Cher Going to Play?" And no matter what it is, don't fail to remark, "What, That Bum Thing?"

12. Always play as loud as you can to show the people that you are the whole band, and that if it wasn't for you, the band would go all to pieces.

13. Start to grumble about playing too often as soon as the parade starts, and inform those around you that if it wasn't for crippling the band you'd quit.

14. If you see a lady friend of one of the band members, yell out loud, "Say, Charlie, there's Kate"—Charlie will feel grateful for this. this.

15. If you are playing at a banquet, let your first question be, "When Do We Eat?"

16. If you go along quietly in a parade, the people will think you are only a good musician,—to avoid this, keep up a conversation with members on the opposite side of the band.

17. When anyone asks you where you were taught music, just say, "Oh, I Just Picked It Up,"—never give the Director any credit.

18. There are numerous ways to prevent your having to admit that you can not play a difficult passage,—for instance, when you get to a passage, stop and look at your instrument and hammer the valves a little, or turn around and look fierce at one of the members behind you, or empty the water out of your instrument, or cough, or kick over the music stand,—do anything except acknowledge that you can not play it,—you will most likely get by without any one knowing the difference, and make a very good impression on the rest of the musicians.

HAS NOT CHANGED.
Medical director of Red Cross indorses health insurance.

The Social Insurance Commission has made public a telegram from Dr. Alexander Lambert, medical director of the Red Cross work in France. Dr. Lambert has been quoted by the opposition to health insurance as opposing the measure. In fact in a pamphlet distributed by the "Insurance Economics Society" more than a page of printed matter is used as evidence of his opposition. In view of the wide circulation given to that, when Dr. Lambert arrived in New York the other day for a week's furlough to organize a new unit of American doctors for work in France, the Social Insurance Commission asked him for a statement. The following telegram was sent to the commission by Dr. Lambert: "I believe in health insurance and I believe it is coming in the United States as it has in England and other countries of Europe. Everything I have observed or learned in Europe during the past year as medical director for the Red Cross has strengthened my belief in the possibilities of health insurance for this country. In fact I appreciate more than ever the possibilities that can be developed out of the various systems that are in vogue there. All statements that I have altered my views on the desirability of health insurance are false."

Do
you want to
increase
your

Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY

We who take our comfort in a glass of beer or wine make no attempt to force others to do likewise.

Why, therefore, should those who abstain attempt to force us to abstain? Were it to be proposed that they should be forced to drink beer or wine, we would be among the first to protest against any such high-handed interference with their liberty.

That measure of personal liberty we so freely concede to others, that same measure we demand for ourselves.

Nothing more.

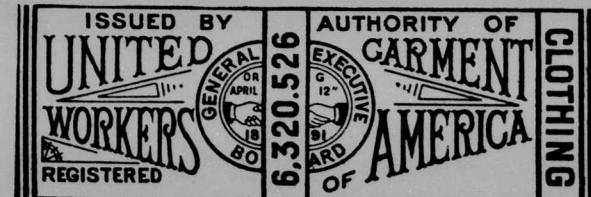
LIVE AND LET LIVE!

(X-3)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League.)

Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

*The Label you
want to see---*



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

\$3.50 a pair

**The New
Prager Department Store
MARKET AND JONES**

San Francisco Labor Council

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, June 21, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Carpenters 483—C. O. Ashlund, C. L. Apperson, F. C. Evans, C. A. McColm, I. McDonald, C. E. Morris, Paul Lutz, S. W. Sullivan, T. E. Zant. Retail Delivery Drivers—James Dunleavy, vice Eugene Mooslin. Retail Clerks—George James, vice P. Griffin. Electrical Workers No. 6—F. Taylor, A. Elken, vice H. Boynton, E. McKenzie. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From Paste Makers' Union, received and, on motion, reseated.

Communications—Filed—From Musicians' Union, enclosing \$5.00 for Tobacco Fund for Soldiers and Sailors. From Ladies' Garment Workers, relative to amount of Liberty Bonds purchased by its members. From the family of James Rolph, expressing appreciation for Council's expressions of sympathy. From Jewelry Workers' Union, requesting delegates to patronize union stores employing members of their union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Engineers, enclosing copy of wage scale for first-class buildings, pumping stations and bath-houses.

Requests Complied With—From Building Trades Council, invitation to participate in Labor Day celebration, and requesting Council to appoint a committee to co-operate with a like committee from said Council. From Label Section, requesting Council to approve of it holding an open meeting on July 3rd.

Resolutions were received from Barbers' Union and from Carpenters No. 483, requesting Council to urge Judge Dunne to accept the substitution of Liberty Bonds in the case of Mrs. Rena Mooney for cash bail. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, The daily press has recently noted the refusal of Judge Dunne to allow United States Gold Bonds of the Liberty Loan issues, offered by local unions of San Francisco and Oakland, to be substituted for cash bail, in the case of Mrs. Rena Mooney;

"Whereas, Many of the unions in this locality have invested all of their cash reserve in Liberty Bonds, and for this reason believe it is not good public policy to have these Liberty Bonds refused on technicalities when it is a matter of common knowledge that bonding companies' and bond brokers' securities are daily accepted and substituted in our courts; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by Barbers' Union No. 148 of San Francisco (and by Carpenters' Union No. 483 of San Francisco), That we do hereby respectfully urge Judge Dunne to accept the substitution of Liberty Bonds in this case, as this union feels such action will not only result in greatly stimulating interest in future issues of Liberty Bonds, but will also set at rest much bitterness growing out of conflicts over these cases. Be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Judge Dunne and the San Francisco Labor Council and also to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in Washington."

Resolutions were received from Janitors' Union requesting the Council to place itself on record against such organizations as the Standard Mutual Service Society, because of its non-union principles and the padrone system said society is trying to establish. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, There now exists in San Francisco

a private corporation, organized September 1, 1916, named and called the Standard Mutual Service Society, composed of foreign-speaking persons who are engaged in janitorial employment in and about the city of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, The object and purpose of said society aforesaid, is to organize the employing office building help contractors into a private corporation composed of the employer and employee, misleading the employee and union men and women and their sympathizers into believing the said society is a bona fide union; and

"Whereas, The further object of said corporation aforesaid is to keep all foreign wage-earners ignorant of unionism and out of the Janitors' Protective Union No. 10,367, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor, and to keep the members of said corporation from earning the standard wages of union men and American citizens; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, on June 21, 1918, in regular session assembled, places itself on record against such organizations as the Standard Mutual Service Society, because of its non-union principles and the padrone system said society is trying to establish. And be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council informs all union men and women, their friends, and friends of organized labor, and persons doing janitorial work in and about office buildings, stores, halls, etc., that Janitors' Protective Union No. 10,367 is the only bona fide union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council, composed of janitors, janitresses, window-washers, porters, etc., and entitled to organized labor's full support; that copies of this resolution be published in the 'Labor Clarion,' 'Organized Labor' and the press."

Reports of Unions—Brewery Workers—Are making progress in organizing Yeast Workers; Fleishman & Co. are not agreeable to organization. Hatters—Request a further demand for union-labeled hats. Electrical Workers—Have signed agreement with the Great Western Power Co. Shoe Clerks—Reported that the downtown shoe stores have agreed to close on January 1, 1919; requested assistance to organize the Mission district. Milk Drivers—Have come to an agreement with employers on new wage scale for Oakland and San Francisco. Pile Drivers—Are negotiating with employers on new agreement. Upholsterers—Are opposed to award being made on mattress contracts to higher bidder than city concerns.

Label Section—Minutes ordered printed in "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—On the request of Bartenders' Union for a boycott on the saloon of C. Holtum, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm. On the communication from the Bill Posters relative to the Haight Street Theatre, your committee referred the matter to the secretary to take up with the contending parties. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported having visited the Trunk Makers' Union and advising them as to their duty in the labor movement.

Law and Legislative Committee—Special Order—Moved that the Council endorse the report of the Law and Legislative Committee approving the program submitted by the committee of the California State Federation of Labor with respect to co-operation in the interest of producers and consumers, and setting forth twelve planks for joint legislative action.

Amendment that plank No. 7, endorsing Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26, relative,

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

EDWIN STEVENS & TINA MARSHALL in "Snap Shots in a Musical Frame"; WELLINGTON CROSS, New Songs and Stories; CARL McCULLOUGH, presenting New Footlight Impressions; WHITFIELD & IRELAND assisted by Lew Murdock in "The Belle of Bingville"; JOHN GARDNER & MARIE HARTMAN, in "Vaudeville Vagaries"; HAHN, WELLER & O'DONNELL, in a Melange of Melody and Mirth; DAVIS & PELLE in an Equilibristic Marathon; BARRY & LAYTON "The All Round Boys"; FINAL WEEK—LUCILLE CAVANAGH & CO.

Beginning Sunday Matinee, July 7th
MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT
and
A WONDERFUL NEW SHOW

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
8001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARRIT OVERALLS

Phone Market 5285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3817 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

The
**German Savings
and Loan Society**

(An American Corporation chartered by the
State of California in 1868.)

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and
Twenty-first Streets.

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, formerly Richmond District Branch—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,235,750.56
Employees' Pension Fund	272,914.25
Number of Depositors	63,907

to health insurance, be eliminated and the report on said amendment submitted by the special committee on health insurance be substituted for said plank No. 7.

Amendment to amendment that the Council continue the special order to Friday evening, June 28th, at 8:45 p. m. Amendment to the amendment carried.

During the special order there were read two reports from the special committee on health insurance, one signed by Delegates James W. Mullen and Theodore Johnson, opposing Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 26, and one by Delegate Mullen, opposing compulsory health insurance.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The chair appointed the following Labor Day Committee: Theo. Lindquist, Roe Baker, Dan Regan, Al. Rogers, H. Giannini, Geo. Cullen, M. J. McGuire, Thos. Garrity, Miss Loretta Kane, M. Maxwell, Patrick O'Brien, F. C. Evans, S. T. Dixon, Emil Buehrer, Eva Ostino, Joe Cresse, I. Holtzer, F. B. Ferguson, Geo. Flatley, C. Mull, Christ Brandhorst, D. Looney, Miss M. Cummings, Geo. Bell, J. Hammerslag, W. G. Desepet, John Canavan, J. Matheson, Miss K. Deery, Roland Roche, Jas. Bailey, M. E. Decker, J. O. Walsh, Peter Boyle, John Hynes, Wm. T. Bonsor, W. Kleinhammer, A. McDonald, Jas. Leo, Peter Fitzgerald, V. Ryan, M. T. Doyle, Dan White, Paul Scharrenberg, Ben Williams, T. A. Reardon, Denis Foley, M. Trummer, Michael Casey, Jas. J. Mullen, Ben Rosenthal, Thos. Blight, C. Welsh, Laura Moleda, John Connolly.

Delegates at Large—D. C. Murphy, J. E. Dillon, J. P. McLaughlin, A. J. Gallagher, E. L. Nolan, Jas. J. McTiernan, Thos. Riley; ex-officio, D. P. Haggerty and John A. O'Connell.

Moved to refer the proposed plan of the City Engineer relative to the railroad problem west of the Twin Peaks Tunnel to the Law and Legislative Committee; carried.

Receipts—\$468.00. **Expenses**—\$155.75.

Council adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held Wednesday, June 19, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Fitzgerald with all officers present but Lawson, Brundage and Torrence.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Beer Drivers No. 227, for Jos. Keegan. From Carpenters No. 483 for J. P. Sorensen and F. S. McCollough. From Mailers No. 18, for Thos. M. Alsop. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, stating that label sign would be taken up as soon as Secretary Baine came back to headquarters. From Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, stating that they would take space on the label sign, and submitting copy for same, also stating that they would see that the local here affiliates with the Labor Council and Label Section. Secretary instructed to thank Secretary Will R. Boyer for the label ad. Filed. From McGregor Paper Co., submitting samples of union water-marked paper; referred to Label Agent. From Idora Park Co., relative to holding an outing at that place; referred to agitation committee. From California Trades Union Liberty League, laid over to Agitation Committee report. Trustees' report was accepted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Pile Drivers will hold 18th

Annual Picnic at Idora Park next Sunday, June 23rd. Culinary Workers and Bartenders report that two of the large cafes are about to be unionized. Shoe Clerks No. 410 reports that a counter proposition has been offered by the proprietors which will give them 6 o'clock closing by the first of the year; will begin to organize the Mission district soon. On July 4th the District Council of Clerks will hold their outing at Neptune Beach and request that all tickets for admission and concessions should be bought from their members. Bakery Wagon Drivers will renew campaign against non-union bakeries supplying restaurants; delegates requested to report to their locals. Beer Drivers No. 227 will give a benefit picnic at Glen Park this Sunday. Musicians report that all members must show their citizenship or registration papers within a certain time or they cannot play; further report that they are contributing music for a good many worthy affairs. On July 18th they will hold their annual picnic at Shellmound Park. Grocery Clerks report that Prager's grocery department is not yet organized; also, Lippmann's at Twenty-fourth and Mission streets is non-union. Carpet Upholsterers will hold their picnic at Paradise Cove, June 30th. Brewery Workers report business good and that they are organizing the yeast workers and have bettered their conditions a good deal. Carpenters No. 483 will send a delegation to the open meeting to be held July 3rd.

Label Agent—Reports still working on the Master Bakers in regard to union label bread; small shops more in favor than large firms. On the Tobacco Workers' label, saw Mr. Bohls, who wanted to advertise his brands. Persuaded the Reno Restaurant to change from unfair to union-made bread. Called at the Clarion Clothing Store in regard to union label goods and was told to get out. Hale's discharged the cook in the cafe as being pro-German because he asked for more wages. The Cadillac Dairy Lunch Room at Sixteenth and Valencia streets demanded a Union House card before they would open the place for business.

Nominations—President, G. G. Kidwell; vice-president, H. B. Harpold; recording secretary, W. G. Desepet; financial secretary, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, M. E. Kirby; trustees (two), J. P. Sorensen and A. D. Severance; Agitation Committee, Peter Barling, T. J. Mahoney and Patrick O'Brien; Label Agent, E. G. Buehrer.

Election—There being no opposition to the above-named candidates, the secretary cast a ballot for them and the president declared them elected for the ensuing term.

New Business—Motion made and seconded that the Culinary Workers be allowed to use the label talk space for the purpose of the Tavern Bill campaign; amendment that their request be granted and that the reading matter be sub-

mitted to the Agitation Committee for approval. Original motion enlarged with words, "Don't fail to register and sign the Tavern Bill petition and conserve the label, card and button of the Brewery Workers, Bartenders and Culinary Workers, or to that effect." Amendment lost and the original motion carried. Motion made and carried that the Agitation Committee try and secure speakers for the open meeting to be held July 3rd, and that the secretary send letter to Labor Council asking approval and endorsement of the meeting.

Receipts—Dues, \$53.00; assessments, \$10.33.

Bills—Severance-Roche Co., \$3.50; Geo. W. Watson, \$3.50; W. G. Desepet, \$2.45; E. G. Buehrer, \$6.50. Special Fund—E. G. Buehrer, \$62.50.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m., to meet July 3rd.

"Demand the label, card and button."

W. G. DESEPET, Secretary.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING
Easiest Terms
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
1017 Market Street, Above Sixth
We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884
Lundstrom
HATS
UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style
—STORES—
1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

CARHARTT OVERALLS
FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN
Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

SHELLMOUND PARK
MUSICIANS' DAY
MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL NO. 6, A. F. OF M.
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918
Grand Concert Games Gate Prizes **BENEFIT RELIEF FUND** Admission Children FREE 25c
Dancing 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

A RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Both Houses of our "National" Congress having passed a resolution calling upon the individual States to ratify an amendment to our "Federal Constitution" in favor of "National Prohibition" and

Whereas, The ratification of that amendment would mean the part, if not complete disruption of several large labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The passage of this Amendment would deprive the working class of this country of the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, the right to eat and drink that which their own hands have produced and earned, and

Whereas, Our country having adopted a war time policy of conserving all resources and providing to meet the enormous financial obligation incident to a state of war, which needs the loyal support of a patriotic and united people; and

Whereas, The question of ratification brought up at this time is not uniting but dividing the people, and is, therefore, not to the best interest of our nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the "International Labor Press Association," in convention assembled, is opposed to the passage of the "National Prohibition Amendment" to our "Federal Constitution," and also opposed to the passage of all similar and sumptuary legislation, by either our "National Congress" or by any "State Legislature."

DIVIDEND NOTICES**Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco**

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1918. Dividends not called for will be added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1918. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1918, will earn interest from July 1, 1918.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay streets. (Market street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets.)—For the half-year ending June 30, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1918. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1918. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1918, will earn interest from July 1, 1918.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street, near Fourth.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1918. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1918.

H. C. KLEVESEAH, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th streets.—For the half year ending June 30, 1918, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after July 1, 1918. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1918.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—For the half year ending June 30, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4%) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1918. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1918. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1918, will earn interest from July 1, 1918.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery st.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1918, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1918.

S. L. ABBOT Vice-President.

THEIR PERFIDY EXPOSED.

The perfidy and duplicity of three members of the Lynn, Mass., Manufacturers' Association is exposed in a suit that has been entered in the Essex county superior court by Musha Babian and Ayoun Abdo of Lynn. They charge that while a strike of the shoe workers was on during July, 1917, that they were approached by the representatives of the association named and offered \$4000 if they would have advertisements published in the Armenian and Greek papers giving the employers' side of the trouble and the foolishness of the strikers following their leaders. It is also alleged by Babian and Ayoub that the strikers were to be induced to take a referendum vote to return to work at the old wages and sign an agreement for three years and conform to the findings of the state board of conciliation. This they allege they did. In payment for that work the defendants "agreed jointly to give the plaintiffs \$4,000 if they succeeded in procuring a referendum vote of the strikers to return to work." The plaintiffs claim to have completed their part of the contract, but that the defendants have paid only \$150 of the \$4000 for which the verbal agreement calls. This is only another proof of the Hun faith of many of the members of the Manufacturers' Association when dealing with the Judases of the working classes.

AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Miners' Union No. 46, after patient efforts has secured an increase of wages amounting to \$1 per day for all underground workers, and has kept up its record of no strikes since the inception of the organization in the early '60s, at which time the members of the old Virginia City Miners' Union dug the gold which helped Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War to establish the freedom of the chattel slave. In the peaceful establishment of the new wage scale, the union has maintained its enviable record of no strikes for a continuous period of fifty years. For forty-one years the Virginia City Miners' Union worked under agreements with the mining companies. The union was organized on July 4, 1867, and the first agreement was entered into on August 29, 1877.

UPHOLSTERERS TO PICNIC.

The Carpet Upholsterers' Union will hold its annual picnic at Paradise Cove, Sunday, June 30th. There will be dancing and all sorts of sports and games. Prizes have been provided for the various events.

SETS MOONEY HEARING EN BANC.

The Supreme Court has set the Mooney application for a writ of probable cause for hearing en banc on July 22nd, when the court convenes for its regular summer session in San Francisco.

PACE IS TELLING.

In Seattle thirty-nine of the boilermakers, iron ship builders and helpers are in hospitals. Nearly all these cases are the result of accidents in the shipyards. Ten members of the organization died during the month of May.

To any meditative Magian rover this serene Pacific once beheld must ever after be the sea of his adoption. It rolls the midmost waters of the world, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic being in its arms. The same waves wash the moles of the new-built California towns, but yesterday planted by the recentest race of men, and lave the faded but still gorgeous skirts of Asiatic lands, older than Abraham; while all between float milky-ways of coral isles, and low-lying, endless, unknown archipelagoes and impenetrable Japans. Thus this mysterious Pacific zones the world's whole bulk about, making all coasts one bay to it.—H. Melville.

Typographical Topics

At next Sunday's meeting of the Union the Newspaper Scale Committee will submit a report that should interest every member of the organization employed on the San Francisco papers, and it is hoped that every person who can possibly do so will be in attendance.

Friends of Sergeant Fred F. Bebergall, former vice-president of No. 21, foregathered at a well-known restaurant last Sunday evening and entertained the gentleman in royal style. Bebergall has been enjoying his first furlough since entering Uncle Sam's service several months ago and had traveled all the way from Fort Riley, Kans., to visit his family and friends in this city. The entertainment and banquet were all that any one could wish and many interesting talks were interspersed throughout the festivities. At the close, Sergeant Bebergall made an eloquent response to the toast drank in his honor and impressed those present with the importance of doing our duty at home, thus insuring the success of the boys who go abroad to fight for liberty and democracy. Sergeant Bebergall left Tuesday of this week to resume his duties at Fort Riley.

William Walsh, one of No. 21's residents at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs who has been enjoying a month's vacation with relatives and friends in this city, returned to Colorado Springs on Wednesday of this week.

Barney Morris of the "Examiner" chapel was pleasantly surprised last Monday when he came down to work. In the mail box was a small package addressed to him which proved to contain a beautiful wrist watch, a gift from admiring friends in honor of his birthday.

Learning that the newspaper machine operators of Washington, D. C., were dissatisfied with the prevailing wage rate, the publishers of that city notified the officers of Typographical Union No. 101 that they were ready to consider reasonable concessions. A committee was appointed to meet the publishers. As a result of conferences that followed a new scale was formulated that calls for \$5.50 for day work and \$6 for night work, seven hours to constitute a shift. Washington has, perhaps, two-thirds the population of San Francisco, and one-third of that population is composed of negroes, largely of the very poorest type. It is within one hour's travel from Baltimore, three hours from Philadelphia and five hours from New York. The combined circulation of its three daily papers is probably not equal to that of one of San Francisco's big dailies. The rates for advertising are probably less than half received here. It would be interesting to know just what wage the San Francisco publishers could afford to pay their printers if they really wanted to pay a satisfactory rate.

Complete and official returns from the recent International Typographical Union election show Scott's majority to be 11,841, Hays' majority 11,930, Barrett's majority 10,800. Barker's majority over Phil Johnson of this city was 714.

S. H. ("Pop") Jenner, for many years an employee of the "Examiner" composing room, but who vacated that employment in October, 1912, and took up his residence in Arizona, has returned to San Francisco, where he intends to remain. "Pop" looks as young and fit as ever, and his many friends in No. 21 will be glad to learn that he is again among us.

J. L. Russell, one of the few remaining real old-time California union printers, now residing in Alameda, writes to Secretary Michelson that the present month of June marks the 50th anniversary of his membership in the Typographical Union, having joined Sacramento Union in June, 1868. In closing the communication he adds:

"It is unnecessary to say that I am proud of my unblemished record as a union man during those fifty years."

Cy E. Fisk of Summerland, Cal., returned home Wednesday after a brief visit in San Francisco.

Probably the most interesting feature of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association convention, recently held at the Waldorf Hotel, this city, says the New York "Union Printer," was the exhibition of a Mergenthaler linotype machine which has been in continuous operation for a period of more than twenty-six years. During that time the machine has set the enormous amount of 414,000,000 ems of type for the Montgomery, Ala., "Advertiser," for which paper, it is calculated, it has earned \$75,000, after deducting original cost and cost of maintenance. The serial number of the machine is 279 which gives a good idea of how youthful the Mergenthaler Company was when this linotype was manufactured. Quite as interesting as this wonderful machine is the man who learned linotype work on it and who has remained with it during all the years of its work. The machine has recently been retired from active service, and is now used

by the Mergenthaler people as an example of the wear that can be got from their product. George N. Bayzer is the name of the operator whose nimble fingers have touched its keys 818,000,000 times, and is still in the business. George confidently believes he can stay with the old machine for many years to come, but is willing to admit it will outwear him in the end. "Old 279" has been George's boon companion for more than a quarter of a century, and it is quite natural that he has conceived for it an affection as warm as it is possible to form for an inanimate object. Mr. Bayzer has sat at its keyboard continuously from January 7, 1892, to the same day of that month this year, and fears he can never become quite well accustomed to any other machine. His fingers lingered on the keyboard lovingly as he showed to every visitor to the convention who gave him half a chance that old 279 is well and fit and still able to sprint with the very latest model of the linotype. The machine in full operation, with Mr. Bayzer at the keyboard, is being featured by the movies throughout the country.

BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Butchers' Union No. 115 last Wednesday elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, R. M. Grunhoff; Vice-President, Robert Aaron; Guard, Eugene Paule; Recording Secretary and Business Agent, M. S. Maxwell; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, F. M. Sanford; Guide, Sam Wehren; Trustees, John Funk, Sam Wehren, Erick Schiller; Executive Board, J. Muller, Frank Cary; Delegates to Labor Council; M. S. Maxwell, F. M. Sanford, R. M. Grunhoff, Wm. Havely; Delegates to Label Section, Ed Powers, Robert Aaron. A special meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, July 10th, for discussion of contemplated wage scale. All meat markets will be closed on Fourth of July.

BAKERS' PICNIC.

Bakery workers of the city, families and friends, will picnic at Glen Park, Wednesday, July 3rd. Games and amusements have been provided for young and old. Admission 50 cents, women and children free. Beer five cents.



Operator

Installer

Lineman

Clerk

The Picked Army of the Telephone

The whole telephone-using public is interested in the army of telephone employees—what kind of people are they, how are they selected and trained, how are they housed and equipped, and are they well paid and loyal.

Ten billion messages a year are handled by the organization of the Bell System, and the task is entrusted to an army of 200,000 loyal men and women.

No one of these messages can be put through by an individual employee. In every case there must be the complete telephone machine or system in working order, with every manager, engineer, clerk, operator, lineman and installer co-operating with one another and with the public.

The Bell System has attracted the brightest, most capable people for each branch of work. The training is thorough and the worker must be specially fitted for his position.

Workrooms are healthful and attractive, every possible mechanical device being provided to promote efficiency, speed and comfort.

Good wages, an opportunity for advancement and prompt recognition of merit are the rule throughout the Bell System.

An ample reserve fund is set aside for pensions, accident and sick benefits and insurance for employees, both men and women. "Few if any industries," reports the Department of Commerce and Labor, "present so much or such widely distributed, intelligent care for the health and welfare of their women workers as is found among the telephone companies."

These are some of the reasons why Bell telephone service is the best in the world.



**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

BUY THE LIMIT-W. S. S.

UNION MEN



**Buy on Saturday Night
Before 9:00 P. M.**

We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., beginning July 6th, in order to give our clerks shorter hours.

It is Up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.

We
Do
Expert
Repairing

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
The Greatest Shoe House in the West
825 MARKET ST OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825

WE GIVE
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

THE RED CHEVRON.

A patriotic organization instituted to give those not eligible for military service an opportunity to be of service to the Nation is the Red Chevron, with headquarters in rooms 227 and 229 Lick building, 35 Montgomery street. The organization in no way interferes with the regular employment of the membership, but pledges each one to render such aid to the country and its soldiers as may be possible. The organization hopes to acquire membership in excess of a million throughout the United States during the next few months. Those interested can gain any information desired at the headquarters in the Lick building.

UPHOLSTERERS PROTEST.

The Upholsterers' Union has made protest to the federal authorities in awarding contracts at higher prices to Eastern concerns and shipping goods to the West when bids for such supplies at lower prices were submitted by local firms. The practice is similar to that exposed recently in the awarding of contracts for other Government supplies which is now under investigation by direction of President Wilson. The matter was called to the Council's attention by Delegate B. B. Rosenthal, president of the local union.

NEW SCALE; EIGHT HOURS.

Spokane Cooks', Helpers', Waiters' and Waitresses' Union No. 400 have signed up a new agreement with the restaurant proprietors which calls for eight hours per day and runs until May 1, 1919. First-class cooks, \$4.50 per day; second-class, \$4; waiters, \$17.50 per week; waitresses, \$12.50; dish washers, \$15; pantry girls, \$14. The week consists of seven days.

ADVANCE FOR TEAMSTERS.

At Tacoma, Wash., the Teamsters' Union has signed a new wage scale and agreement with the Team Owners' Association which calls for an advance of 30 per cent, an eight-hour day, price and one-half for Sundays and double time for holidays. In addition to the teamsters, it covers all men employed in and around the stables.

CALIFORNIANS VISIT COOS BAY.

Tom Barker and W. H. Urmy, of the speakers' bureau of the Department of Labor, visited the Coos Bay country the latter part of last week in the interest of war production. Mr. Barker is secretary of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles and Mr. Urmy occupies a like position with the same organization in San Francisco.

O. R. Hartwig, president of the Oregon Federation, accompanied them and spoke at North Bend and Marshfield to the laborers on War Savings Stamps.—"Oregon Labor Press."

LABEL SECTION ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting held June 19th, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: President, G. G. Kidwell; Vice-President, H. B. Parpold; Recording Secretary, W. G. De septe; Financial Secretary, G. J. Plato; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. E. Kirby; Trustees, J. P. Sorensen, A. D. Severance; Agitation Committee, Peter Barling, T. J. Mahoney, Patrick O'Brien; Label Agent, Emil Buehrer. The Section will hold an open meeting Wednesday evening, July 3rd, to which the general union public is invited.

TO ORGANIZE YEAST WORKERS.

An effort to organize the workers employed in yeast factories is now being made by the Brewery Workers, according to report made to the Labor Council by Emil Muri, secretary-treasurer of that organization. A number of factories have already been organized, and the Labor Council and the Bakers' Union have been asked to use their best offices to assist in organizing the remaining factories.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the week just closed: John D. McDermott, Edward Smith of the boilermakers, Patrick J. Connors of the cigarmakers, Andrew O. Garden of the riggers and stevedores, Joseph F. Rose of the barbers, Hans Reichart of the plasterers, Thomas Maguire of the electrical workers.

OPEN MEETING.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council is to hold a big open meeting on the evening of July 3rd for the purpose of better advertising the various labels, cards and buttons of affiliated organizations. The Agitation Committee has been instructed to secure one or more good speakers for the occasion, and it is likely that many novel ideas for impressing upon the minds of trade unionists the necessity for demanding the union label on all purchases will be in evidence at the meeting. The demand for the union label in San Francisco is far below what it should be in a city so thoroughly organized, and this condition of affairs can only be accounted for by the carelessness of the members of the various unions. Attend the meeting and in this way help boost the label.

MUSICIANS' DAY.

Musicians' Union Local No. 6, A. F. of M., of the Bay Cities, are making elaborate preparations to hold their annual picnic and outing on Thursday, July 18, 1918, at Shellmound Park.

The Musicians have the distinction of holding the largest gathering and picnic of the year, and feature a grand concert which is furnished by a band of one hundred musicians. Dancing is held throughout the day in the pavilion with dance music furnished by a band of fifty musicians.

There will be games and prizes galore for the children.

Committee of Arrangements is as follows: George Pinto, chairman; Phil Sapiro, E. G. Williams, Frank Hyman, W. Love, M. Fogel, H. Von der Mehden, G. Schultz, W. Fabris, G. Kimball, J. Atkins, J. McCarthy, A. Less and F. Moore.

INCREASE FOR MEN ON SHIPS.

A supplemental wage scale granted by the Shipping Board fixes the pay of refrigerating engineers employed on ships operated by the Board at \$95 a month; electricians, \$95; deck engineers, \$85, and pump men, \$85. The rates are retroactive to May 4th.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE?

The whole question of what constitutes a decent living wage these days is being thrashed out by the National War Labor Board now sitting at Washington to hear the street-car companies of the country who are before the Board explaining why they cannot pay any higher wages.

A GOOD WATCH

Is as essential to a man or a woman as

Good Eyesight Is

and we can supply both accurate timekeepers with Our Guarantee and Fair Prices, without the Fancy Profits, and with

EYEGLASSES

That Will Fit You and Restore Your Youthful Vision.

Send for Mail Order Catalog Charge Accounts Opened

THE ALBERT S. Samuels CO.
895 MARKET STREET



**JEWELERS, OPTICIANS,
WATCHMAKERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS**

895 MARKET STREET Near Fifth